Developmental Disabilities Services Innovation Think Tank

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COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

~ WHAT IS HAPPENING NOW ~

Community Supports assist people to develop skills and social connections. Supports help a person explore what is important to them to reach their goals. Community Support is both paid, formal services and building natural relationships.

Examples of Community Supports	
- Learn how to live independently by learning how to	
budget money, shop for food or learn how to ride a bus	
- Learn how to make and keep healthy relationships	
- Learn how to be a giving and valued member of	
the community	
- Learn a new and interesting skill or hobby	

FY 2017

Community Supports	#
People who received community supports	2,180

- Community supports can be a variety of many different types of activities. What
 it looks like is different for every person.
- A person should get the same level of support for which they are funded.
- When requests are made for new community supports funding, they cannot be more than a total of 25 hours (including any work supports).
- 84% of people interviewed said they regularly participated in activities in their communities, such as going shopping, out to eat, to appointments, or for entertainment (National Core Indicators – NCI)
- 84% of people interviewed said they "had the opportunity to meet new people" (NCI)
- 27% of people interviewed said they "volunteer" (NCI)
- 23% of people interviewed said they "went out to a religious service or spiritual practice" in the past month (NCI)

COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

~ WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES ~

- Showing how supports make a person's life better.
- Not getting all the hours of community support that a person is funded for.
- Access to transportation.
- Concerns about risk, liability, personal safety and community protection.
- A person with a new need for Community Supports is limited to a total of 25 hours of Community Supports and Work Supports.
- Finding creative ways for a person to spend time in their community and participate in ways that are inclusive and typical.
- People have limited personal funds to pay for activities, fees, materials and events.
- Being aware of a person's history of trauma, cultural differences and past experiences when helping them connect to their community and try new things.
- When a person wants to go to a community event or activity, but it happens in the evening and on weekends.

~ WHAT CAN WORK WELL ~

- Helping a person develop meaningful relationships.
- Being able to hang out with their peers if a person wants to.
- Showing how supports can change a life by having a person tell their story.
- Focusing on quality (how good something is), not quantity (how much of something there is).
- Providing instruction and guidance that results in learning new skills.
- Using "MAPS" to do person-centered planning to explore what is important to a person.
- Exploring experiences that focus on a person's strengths and passions.
- Creating opportunities that could become something meaningful to a person.
 Encouraging a person to try something more than once.
- Focusing on the positive and how to make something happen not the negative.
- Focusing on people being included in regular community activities.
- Finding opportunities for a person to give back to others in their community.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

(What Can Work Well)

- Developing natural supports by meeting friends, neighbors and others who have similar interests as the person.
- Helping a person be seen in a way they will be socially valued and included.
- Engaging in a way that strengthens a person's relationship with their support worker.
- Being creative in figuring out how a person learns and how to engage them.
- Finding ways to support a person in a way so that the person's support worker becomes invisible to others.
- Using technology, such as iPhone, iPad, pagers, to help a person be more independent and safe in their community.
- When supports are guided by values and not by money.
- Intentional learning opportunities ("Global Campus") run by peers that are person-centered and focused on what a person does well and cares about.
- Focusing on the person, not a program.
- Focusing on a person being and participating in their community. Looking at meaningful work, volunteer experiences, spiritual wellness, social relationships, political participation, education and self-development and recreational experiences.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

~ DISCUSSION QUESTIONS ~

It might be helpful to get your ideas for the retreat ready ahead of time. These are questions we will be talking about:

- 1. In your experience, what types of community supports have you found work the best?
- 2. What type of community supports have you noticed were not helpful? Could have been done differently?
- 3. What do you think could be done to help a person find things to do that they love?
- 4. Have you heard of good ways to support people that we can try?
- 5. What creative supports or ways of doing things that you have learned about that are used in other places?